

1934, the highest wind speed ever observed by man was recorded at 231 miles per hour at the summit of Mount Washington. Given the breadth and importance of the data and observations, the Mount Washington Observatory opened its mountaintop museum in 1973 to provide educational opportunities to the public.

Over the past four decades, the Observatory's mountaintop museum has established itself as a world-class resource for science education. Each year, more than 100,000 visitors come to the museum to get a taste of the world's worst weather. Starting this summer, visitors will benefit from an enhanced experience at the state's most visited museum with the development of the Observatory's aptly named Extreme Mount Washington experience. This project, which will be officially unveiled this month, represents the largest and most significant undertaking by the Observatory in decades.

Today, I recognize this major accomplishment by the Mount Washington Observatory and share in their excitement as they reopen the museum for Extreme Mount Washington. Extreme Mount Washington is an interactive, hands-on experience that will provide visitors with an unparalleled window into Mount Washington's extreme conditions.

In keeping with New Hampshire tradition, this significant project was made possible through the collaborative efforts and generosity of over 400 individuals and organizations, and I commend them for their support. Moreover, the Gladys Brooks Foundation, Putnam Foundation, Public Service of New Hampshire and Northeast Utilities Foundation, Jane's Trust, and the Neil & Louise Tillotson Fund of the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation all deserve special recognition for their significant contributions to the project.

As a lifelong resident of the Granite State, Mount Washington represents the playground of the North Country that was a critical part of my formative years. Even now, a painting of Mount Washington hangs in my Washington office, providing a taste of New Hampshire for all who visit me in our nation's capital. I am thrilled that the Extreme Mount Washington experience will make this larger-than-life symbol more accessible to all who visit our state.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY AND REMEMBERING THE MEMBERS OF THE GREATEST GENERATION WHO SAVED FREEDOM IN THE WORLD

#### HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 2014

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in humble gratitude to commemorate the 70th anniversary of D-Day, the Allied Forces' audacious amphibious landing at Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944.

"Operation Overlord," as D-Day was formally known, was the largest single amphibious assault in the history of warfare.

The success of D-Day, which was far from certain at the outset, led to the liberation of Western Europe, signaled the death knell of the German Wehrmacht, and paved the way to unconditional victory by the Allied Forces

over the evils of Nazism, fascism, and Japanese imperialism.

It is no exaggeration to say that D-Day changed the course of human history.

The aim of the meticulously planned D-Day operation was to open a second front in the European war theater from which the Allied Forces could attack the German army and push east to capture Berlin. With the Russian Army advancing from the east, coupled with the southern front opened by the Allied invasion of Italy from North Africa in 1942, the opening of a western front would set in motion the pincer movement that would catch the German Army in a trap from which there would be no escape.

The formidable German Army expected that the Allied Forces would try to launch an invasion from the western beaches of France, they just did not know when or where. So in anticipation of an Allied invasion, the Nazis constructed the infamous Atlantic Wall, an extensive system of coastal fortifications built along the western coast of Europe and Scandinavia.

Under the direction of Field Marshal Rommel, the Atlantic Wall was reinforced by the addition of concrete pillboxes built along the beaches to house machine guns, antitank guns and light artillery. Mines and antitank obstacles were planted on the beaches themselves and underwater obstacles and mines were placed in waters just off shore.

By the time of the D-Day landing, the Nazis had laid almost six million mines in northern France. And awaiting Allied soldiers who made their way on to and away from the beaches were gun emplacements and minefields extended inland.

"War is hell," said General William Tecumseh Sherman during the Civil War. And that is an apt description of what awaited the brave Allied warriors who set sail from England to the beaches of Normandy in the early morning of June 6, 1944, at the beginning of what has rightly been called "The Longest Day."

But they were buoyed in their resolve by the millions of prayers from Americans and others back home, of all races, religions, and creeds, invoking the Lord's blessing, mercy, and grace. With the outcome in doubt, President Franklin Roosevelt asked the nation to join him in this solemn prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace.

They fight not for the lust of conquest.

They fight to end conquest.

They fight to liberate.

They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people.

They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

The prayers were needed because the cost of D-Day was high. U.S. casualties on D-Day totaled more than 2,499 dead, 3,184 wounded, 1,928 missing, and 26 captured.

Our British and Canadian allies suffered terrible losses on D-Day as well: approximately 2,700 for the British and 946 for the Canadians. German casualties are estimated at 4,000 to 9,000.

In total, the number of combatants killed, wounded or missing in the Battle of Normandy

for both sides exceeded 425,000, not including the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 French civilians killed.

But the operation was a success. More than 156,000 troops or paratroopers came ashore on D-Day, 73,000 from the U.S., 83,000 from Great Britain and Canada.

By the end of June 11, D-Day+5, 326,547 troops, 54,186 vehicles and 104,428 tons of supplies had come ashore.

And with them the seeds for the victory in Europe that would come less than a year later, on May 8, 1945, with the fall of Berlin and the unconditional surrender of the Nazis.

On the eve of the Normandy invasion, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, addressed the soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Forces to let them know that they were about to embark upon the "Great Crusade," and that the "eyes of the world were upon you."

He told them that their task would not be easy because the "enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely." But, General Eisenhower said, "this is the year 1944. The tide has turned. The free men of the world are marching together to victory."

And march to victory they did, full justifying General Eisenhower's "confidence in [their] courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle."

Because of the heroism of these men who willingly risked their lives to be the tip of the spear of liberty, the war was won and a world was saved for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, D-Day was, and remains, a day like no other in the history of man's sojourn on earth.

We remember Gettysburg. There, President Lincoln paid tribute to those "who gave their lives so that the nation might live."

And it is equally fitting and proper that we remember D-Day. And that we continue to honor those who risked all and gave all so that the world could remain free.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 2014

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 271, I was unable to vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### HONORING NATALY AND STEPHEN NEUWIRTH

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 2014

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, religious institutions such as Young Israel of New Rochelle (YINR) play a critical role in ensuring the voices of our community's most vulnerable residents do not go unheard, thanks to the selfless dedication of individuals like Nataly and Stephen Neuwirth. For more than a decade, the Neuwirths have worked to sustain a community built on charity, tolerance and empathy.

Nataly and Stephen are Guests of Honor at Young Israel of New Rochelle's 47th Annual Dinner, and observing their dedicated and steadfast commitment community service, it is easy to see why as Young Israel of New Rochelle chose to honor this couple.

The Neuwirths became active members of the New Rochelle community immediately after moving to the area 11 years ago. They are the proud parents of four sons: Oren, Ely, Benny and Emmanuel. In spite of their busy family life, have found time and energy to give back to the community they love.

Law is a demanding profession, yet Stephen has found the time to serve on the Young Israel New Rochelle Board of Trustees from 2005 to 2011 and led recently a successful effort to retire YINR's mezzanine loan.

Nataly has also been a steadfast member of the YINR community. She's a generous participant of the Women's League where she prepares meals for new mothers, packs YINR's Mischloach Manot and supports the Mikvah Bake Sale.

Nataly and Stephen have also devoted themselves to the cultural growth of the New Rochelle community, supporting YINR's shul and mikvah, sponsoring and hosting scholars in residence, and Shabbat onegs. In the past year both Nataly and Stephen dedicated the new publication, Chumash Mesoras Harav at YINR.

Their exceptional devotion, however, is not limited to the New Rochelle community. Nataly and Stephen have also given time, support and involvement in the important affairs of neighboring communities, most notably Salanter Akiba Riverdale Academy. The pair has also participated in the Jarden Westchester triathlon as members of "Skippy's team," to raise awareness for the fight against leukemia.

Nataly and Stephen are exemplary members of the New Rochelle community. Their service and dedication is not only admirable, but their boundless energy and commitment to furthering causes close to them is truly exceptional.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE 350TH ANNIVERSARY OF DARTMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

#### HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 9, 2014*

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 350th anniversary of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, a scenic and vibrant coastal town in southeastern Massachusetts.

Dartmouth was originally settled in the 1650s by the Religious Society of Friends, also known as the Quakers, a group that had been banned from Plymouth Colony on account of its religious doctrines. The town's official incorporation came in 1664. The Quakers have been long known for their refusal to participate in war, their opposition to slavery, and their belief in the priesthood of all followers, and remain an important part of Dartmouth's culture today.

In its early years, Dartmouth was mostly an agricultural, whaling, and shipping settlement. Its most famous whaling ship was the HMS *Dartmouth*, which is more famously known for

being the first ship targeted in the Boston Tea Party. The *Dartmouth* set sail to London in 1773 with a cargo of whale oil, returning to Boston with a ship full of tea from the East India Trading Company. Luckily for the American ship owners, only the tea was destroyed. The protestors even swept the decks clean after the protest.

Today, this South Shore town maintains its rural charm, continuing to attract vacationers to its picturesque coast. Many portions of Dartmouth have changed very little in the past hundred years, serving as important historical sites.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the town of Dartmouth and the entire Dartmouth community on the celebration of their 350th anniversary. May this beautiful Massachusetts town flourish for many years to come.

#### CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION FOR THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TUCSON YMCA

#### HON. RON BARBER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 9, 2014*

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the YMCA located in my district in Tucson, Arizona.

Since 1914, the YMCA of Southern Arizona has been strengthening the Tucson community by fostering physical, mental and social development. From the original modest site at the corner of Congress and Court Streets in Downtown Tucson, the Y began developing programs for young men.

In 1948 the YMCA's Triangle Y Camp was established in the Catalina Mountains, and in the 1950s and 60s, new locations included a central branch, the Lighthouse YMCA, a south branch, the Mulcahy YMCA and the Ott Family YMCA on the east side. The YMCA Foundation was established in 1973, and today has a \$3.5 million professionally managed asset fund. New locations continued with the Lohse Family YMCA in 1992 and the Northwest Community Center in 2002. In the last decade, many of the locations have been improved and expanded to better serve community needs.

Today, the Y has five amazing branches that incorporate the tenets of youth development, healthy living and social responsibility. The YMCA of Southern Arizona has developed hundreds of programs. From sports, aquatics and camp activities that help kids, youth and seniors to child care, military support and family services—there is no limit to their inclusiveness for our community as they serve 200,000 participants each year.

As we look to the future, the Y will continue to provide programs and services for adults, children and families.

I am proud to honor their 100-year legacy and anticipate the great things they will provide in the next century.

HONORING DR. EDWARD W. WRIGHT

#### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 9, 2014*

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of Dr. Edward W. Wright. Known throughout the Bay Area as a physician, mentor, active community member, and devoted husband and father, Mr. Wright has left an indelible mark on our community. With his passing on May 29, 2014, we look to the outstanding quality of his life's work.

Born on June 2, 1922 in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, Dr. Edward Wright was the fourth child born to William Marion Wright and Lunie K. Cameron. When Dr. Wright was five years old, he caught scarlet fever and was hospitalized for a long period of time. At this young age, Dr. Wright was inspired to become a doctor. He later moved to El Paso, Texas to live with his aunt and uncle after losing both of his parents in an unfortunate tragedy. In El Paso, he graduated Douglas High School with honors, and he then went on to attend Sam Houston College in Austin, Texas. In 1943, Dr. Wright graduated Magna Cum Laude as a Pre-Medical student with a Bachelor of Science Degree.

In 1945, Dr. Edward Wright attended Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, where he partook in an accelerated program in Internal Medicine. At the age of 25, he graduated with honors and went on to complete his residency at the Veterans Affairs Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama. He became Chief Resident and served as a full-time staff physician until 1955.

Dr. Edward Wright and his family relocated to California in 1955, where Dr. Wright served as a Medical Officer for the Armed Forces at Fort Ord. After he completed his service, they relocated to Oakland, where Dr. Wright began a private practice in December 1958. Seven years later, he established and built a medical facility to serve families throughout Oakland.

In addition to his prolific career, Dr. Wright was an active member in the community. He volunteered at the East Oakland Boys Club, providing physical exams, counseling and financial assistance for camperships and uniforms. For the next 40 years, Dr. Wright served as a physician, mentor and father-figure to more than 1,200 boys at the North and East Oakland Boys Clubs. Dr. Wright was also active with the Oakland Chapter of the Lions Club, providing countless hours of Loyal Lions Service.

In 1969, he joined the Board of Directors of the Boys and Girls Club and then served as President of the Board from 1980 to 1982. He was presented with the Man and Boy Trophy Award for his work with the Boys and Girls Clubs in 1964. Later, he received the Boys and Girls Clubs Service Award Medallion and then was honored during a formal tribute in 2000 at the First Annual Volunteer Recognition Dinner.

On a personal note, I have known Dr. Wright, or "Piggy" as my mother, Mildred Massey, called him, since I was a child. He and my mother attended school together and were very close. We loved "Piggy" and will miss him tremendously. He was one of my